

On behalf of all Nevadans—and indeed all Americans—I offer my deepest condolences to the Flynn and Stewart families. They have paid the ultimate price for their country, and we are forever indebted to them. It was John and Patrick's mission to keep us safe, and they performed this mission with honor.

It's never easy when one of our soldiers dies, but we can seek small comfort in the fact that their sacrifice will never be forgotten. It's because of the bravery of these individuals and others like them that we are free today.

This morning, I'd like to also remember the hundreds and hundreds of brave men and women from Nevada who are serving this country in Iraq, Afghanistan, and even in devastated regions of our own country. My thoughts are with these soldiers, and I continue to pray for their safety.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

On July 7, 2004, two men were attacked outside a local restaurant by 10 to 12 men. The apparent motivation for the attack were their sexual orientation. According to police, the men were yelling anti-gay slurs during the attack.

I believe that the Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

SIMON WIESENTHAL: IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise to share with my colleagues the memory of one of the world's heroes, Mr. Simon Wiesenthal, who died on September 20, 2005, at the age of 96.

Simon Wiesenthal was a Holocaust survivor who dedicated his life to honoring its victims by bringing its perpetrators to justice. By fighting against intolerance and genocide everywhere, he worked tirelessly to see that "never forget" would someday mean "never again."

We in California have a special bond with Simon Wiesenthal because the Simon Wiesenthal Center is based in Los Angeles. Founded in 1977, the Wiesenthal Center preserves the memory of the Holocaust and continues the work of Simon Wiesenthal by fostering tolerance and understanding through

community involvement, educational outreach, and social action. Today, the center also includes the world-renowned Museum of Tolerance.

Simon Wiesenthal was born on December 31, 1908, in western Ukraine. He received his degree in architectural engineering from the Technical University of Prague in 1932. After graduation, he worked as an architect in Lvov, Poland. In 1936, he married his high school sweetheart, Cyla Mueller.

Three years later, Germany and Russia signed their nonaggression pact and partitioned Poland. As a result, the Soviet Army occupied Lvov and began purging Jewish professionals. Simon was forced to close his business and work in a bedspring factory. Many of his family members were imprisoned or killed. Simon tried to save his family from deportation by bribing the Soviet Secret Police. However, he and his wife were sent to the Janwska concentration camp and then to a forced labor camp for the Eastern Railroad. By 1942, nearly 90 members of his and his wife's family perished.

Simon was able to help his wife Cyla escape through the Polish underground on false papers. However, after escaping the forced labor camp in 1943, Simon was captured and sent back to Janwska. When the Soviet Army advanced on the German eastern front, he was forced to join SS guards on a march westward. The march ended in the Mauthausen concentration camp. Simon narrowly survived when Mauthausen was liberated by the Americans on May 5, 1945. At 6 feet tall, he weighed 100 pounds.

In late 1945, Simon and his wife were reunited. Both had believed the other to be dead. In 1946, their daughter Paulinka was born.

Simon spent the rest of his life tracking down Nazis and working to bring them to justice. He said that in various ways he helped bring 1,100 former Nazis to trial. Of these were Adolf Eichmann, who supervised implementation of the "Final Solution," Karl Silberbauer, the Gestapo officer who arrested Anne Frank, and Hermie Braunsteiner Ryan, who supervised the killing of hundreds of children at a Polish camp.

Mr. Wiesenthal prepared evidence on Nazi atrocities for the war crimes section of the U.S. Army. He headed the relief and welfare organization, Jewish Central Committee of the United States Zone of Austria. After the Nuremberg Trials, Simon opened the Historical Documentation Center in Linz, Austria, to assemble evidence for future Nazi trials. The center was eventually relocated to Vienna and continues to gather and analyze information on German war criminals and neo-Nazi groups; thousands of former Nazis are considered still at-large throughout Germany today.

For his courage and commitment to justice, Mr. Wiesenthal has been honored with many awards, including: the U.S. Congressional Gold Medal presented to him in 1980 by President Jimmy Carter; the United Nations League for the Help of Refugees Award; and an honorary British knighthood.

Mr. Wiesenthal is survived by his daughter Paulinka Kreisberg, who lives in Israel, and three grandchildren.

With the passing of Simon Wiesenthal, the world has lost one of its great heroes, but we shall never lose sight of the lesson he taught us: that humanity will rise up against hate and tyranny, and those who commit crimes against humanity will be brought to justice. As Mr. Wiesenthal said in a 1964 article in the New York Times Magazine:

[w]hen we come to the other world and meet the millions of Jews who died in the camps and they ask us, "What have you done?" there will be many answers. . . . But I will say, I didn't forget you.

TRIBUTE TO JEFFREY C. GRIFFITH

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to recognize a dedicated public servant at the Congressional Research Service, Jeffrey C. Griffith, who is retiring this month after 30 years of service to the U.S. Congress. A recognized expert in information technology, Mr. Griffith led CRS into the digital age and was instrumental in developing and implementing an integrated Legislative Information System, LIS, for the Congress.

He has been particularly helpful to the Senate Rules Committee and served as an information technology adviser and facilitator to then Chairman JOHN WARNER and Ranking Member Wendell Ford during the implementation of the committee's strategic planning process for information technology in the Senate. Mr. Griffith's expertise and his understanding of the Senate institution proved invaluable to the committee during a critical time when the committee was grappling with expanded Internet use, including the development and expansion of the legislative information system, and changing technology expectations and opportunities in the Senate.

Mr. Griffith earned both A.B. and MAT degrees at Harvard College and a masters in library science from UCLA. He came to the Library of Congress in 1976 as a participant in the Library of Congress Intern Program and then moved on to the Congressional Research Service in 1977. In the years since, he has held positions of increasing responsibility and he retires as the chief legislative information officer.

Leading change in information technology has been the hallmark of Mr. Griffith's career. In the early days of automation, he played a key role in developing SCORPIO, a system for retrieving legislative and public policy information that was one of the first systematic uses of digital information in the Federal Government. Similarly, he led the effort to automate CRS's request management system, ISIS, which helps CRS assure Members of Congress and their staff that their information

requests will be responded to quickly and efficiently.

When information technology moved to the desktop, Mr. Griffith managed the introduction of personal computers as individual workstations in CRS. Before the Internet and the World Wide Web, Mr. Griffith pioneered the use of optical disk technology for preserving and disseminating information to the Congress.

Mr. Griffith was a champion of inter-agency cooperation in the Congress. When a high capacity data communications network was established on Capitol Hill, he led an interagency group that resolved issues related to data exchange. This was the first step in the Internet-age. In 1997, when the Congress requested a new legislative information system, the LIS, Mr. Griffith assumed a leadership role as the CRS coordinator and worked closely with the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Library of Congress, and the Government Printing Office to develop and implement the new system. Today the LIS home page has over 4 million hits per year and is the primary resource for legislative information for Members of Congress and their staff.

Mr. Griffith's skill in leading inter-agency efforts extended to other initiatives as well. He is a recognized leader in efforts to implement XML technology consistently for legislative data and he has championed improvements in security initiatives to protect critical databases and ensure continuity of operations in the event of disaster.

Although Mr. Griffith is retiring from the Congressional Research Service, he will continue to contribute his professional expertise to the scholarship of legislative information. In 2006, through a Fulbright fellowship, Mr. Griffith will study the legislative information systems of the European Union and several European countries. He will be joined by his wife Jane Bortnick Griffith, who is the former assistant chief of the Science Policy Research Division of CRS and a Government information specialist in her own right.

Jeffrey C. Griffith has served the U.S. Congress with distinction for 30 years. The leadership and knowledge he provided has greatly benefited the Congress and the American people and his advice and counsel will be missed. His retirement now provides him the time to pursue study in legislative information systems that will continue to benefit all of us. I congratulate Jeff on a distinguished career and wish him and Jane the best in their future endeavors.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize the 60th anniversary of the United Nations.

In 1945, as World War II was ending, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco, CA at the United Nations Conference on International Or-

ganization to draft the Charter of the United Nations. On October 24, 1945, the Charter achieved the required number of signatories for ratification, and the United Nations officially came into existence. Today, 60 years later, I am proud to reflect on the United Nations' many successes. I would also like to use this occasion to highlight the vital importance of building an even stronger United Nations for the future.

The United Nations was established with the primary purpose of providing a forum for the nations of the world to resolve issues without resorting to war. It has achieved many successes on this front, the greatest of which is that we have not had a world war since the United Nations was founded. For those regions of the world that have endured conflict, the U.N. Department of Peacekeeping Operation has facilitated more than 67 peacekeeping operations and is credited with negotiating more than 170 peaceful settlements that have ended regional conflicts.

Through the World Health Organization, the U.N. has combated the spread of pandemic diseases and continues to provide lifesaving drugs and medical care to millions of people around the world. Another U.N. program, the World Food Program, has served as a lifeline to millions of people who would otherwise face famine. And the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has helped raise the female literacy rate in many developing countries around the world. I commend the United Nations for these outstanding achievements and the countless others it has made during the last 60 years.

But despite these many successes, there is still a long way to go. First and foremost, the United Nations must be reformed from within. In recent months, there have been far too many troubling incidents involving the United Nations, ranging from the Iraqi oil-for-food scandal, and the tragic sexual abuse cases involving peacekeeping troops in the Congo and elsewhere—and rightfully so; these acts were most egregious. These types of activities cannot continue if the United Nations is to receive the support and legitimacy it needs to tackle the challenges of the 21st century.

If the United Nations is comprehensively reformed from within, then it will find itself in an even better position to meet its larger goals. According to the United Nations' own figures, nearly a quarter of the children in the developed world are malnourished, and in a number of places in the world, the poor are actually getting poorer. I am pleased that the United Nations has embraced these challenges through the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals, which range from eradicating extreme poverty and hunger to combating the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases. But there is much work to be done if these goals are to become reality. The international community must commit to working together. The only way to achieve real progress on these fronts

will require consensus, partnership, and unity of effort on the part of all nations of the world. For this reason, a strong United Nations is more important than ever.

I congratulate the United Nations on its 60th anniversary and look forward to doing my part to ensure its continued success in the future.

INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD IN HURRICANE KATRINA RECOVERY

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today to commend the hard work and selflessness of the members of the Indiana National Guard for their efforts to rebuild the gulf coast in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. Helping others in need is a longstanding Hoosier value, and there is no question that the people of Mississippi and Louisiana needed help from all States following such a terrible natural disaster. Our Indiana Guard members, and those from many other States, answered that call for help, and deserve to be recognized for their work.

The Crescent City is a far cry from our Hoosier State, but the men and women of the Indiana National Guard have made New Orleans their home away from home as they work to restore the city to its pre-Katrina greatness. Throughout Louisiana and Mississippi, hundreds of our Guard members are helping in all aspects of the recovery efforts, by clearing neighborhoods, helping evacuees and restoring order to the chaos left by Katrina.

Work like this is part of what makes America great. Over the past month, we have witnessed countless acts of tremendous heroism and heartwarming generosity performed by complete strangers working to help others weather this storm. Americans from across the country came together to give money, food, clothes, and shelter to people they will likely never meet.

Indiana's reaction to this terrible tragedy has made me proud to be a Hoosier. Our Guard members left behind families and loved ones—many of whom they have been separated from during long tours of duty overseas—to come to the aid of other families and help them rebuild their lives. In a true example of Hoosier hospitality, hundreds of Indiana families have opened their homes to evacuees in need of shelter. Many Hoosiers have donated to nonprofits like the Red Cross, and members from local police and fire stations have traveled south to offer their help.

Whether defending our freedom overseas or rebuilding in the face of natural disasters at home, the members of the Indiana National Guard represent the best of Indiana and America. They sacrifice time with loved ones and travel thousands of miles to shoulder some of the heaviest loads in the cleanup efforts. Most importantly, their work gives people hope that life can return